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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SOME DATA ON THE USSR MEAT INDUSTRY, AS OF JULY 1951

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Estonian SSR

There are four basic livestock farms on all kolkhozes in the republic. (1)

Latvian SSR

During 1950 the number of livestock on kolkhozes of the republic increased as follows: cattle 28.9 percent, sheep 61.9 percent, and hogs 115.7 percent.(2) The 3-year livestock plan was fulfilled 119 percent for cattle and two times for sheep by the end of 1950.(3)

Belorussian SSR

Livestock increased by 747,000 head in 1950. (4)

Lithuanian SSR

Lithuanian SSR

There are four livestock farms on 83 percent of all kolkhozes in the republic.(5) In 1950, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Klaypeda Oblast exceeded the plan for the increase of livestock, but the 1951 livestock-increase plan is lagging.(6) Kolkhozes of Shiial'skiy Rayon, Klaypeda Oblast, had not even fulfilled 1951 livestock-increase production norms 50 percent by 26 July. Only 30 percent of the government credits for purchasing and contracting livestock in the rayon have been used.(7)

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S-E-C-R-E-TMoldavian SSR

Livestock on kolkhozes of the republic must show the following increases over 1941 by the end of 1951: cattle 7.5 times, sheep 5 times, and hogs 4 times. Kolkhozes which have acquired up to 500 hectares of arable land must have 80 head of cattle, 135 sheep, and 65 hogs by the end of 1953.

The plan for increasing livestock in the republic is proceeding very unsatisfactorily. By 1 June, the plan for the first half of 1951 was fulfilled as follows: cattle 88 percent (cows 89 percent), hogs 94 percent, and fowl 45 percent. The plan for increasing livestock is being carried out in an unsatisfactory manner in the following rayons: Bel'tskiy, Bravichskiy, Bratushanskiy, Bul'bokskiy, Drokiyevskiy, Kotyuzhanskiy, Orgeyevskiy, Raspopenskiy, Sorokskiy, Teleneshtskiy, and Floreshtskiy.

Fulfillment of the plan for increasing hogs is proceeding unsatisfactorily in the following rayons: Romanovskiy, Leovskiy, Komratskiy, Grigoriopol'skiy, Bul'bokskiy, Slobodzeyskiy, Chimishliyskiy, Tiraspol'skiy, and Tarakliyskiy.(8)

Georgian SSR

In South-Osetian Autonomous Oblast with its 212 kolkhozes cattle increased 10.6 percent, hogs 51 percent, and fowl 85.4 percent during the last 2 years. However, the kolkhozes in Enaurskiy Rayon have fulfilled the livestock-increase plan as follows: cattle 96.6 percent, sheep and goats 72.4 percent, hogs 71.4 percent, and fowl 30.1 percent. During the first half of 1951, the number of fowl decreased 25.1 percent.(9)

Armenian SSR

The Talinskiy Rayon Division of the Cheese Industry fulfilled the 1951 plan for cheese products by 10 July and exceeded the 1951 plan for butter products by 201.5 percent.(10)

Azerbaijdzhan SSR

In 1950, 28 of the 34 kolkhozes in Shamkhorskiy Rayon did not fulfill the livestock-increase plan. The plan for the first 5 months of 1951 has been fulfilled as follows: cattle 96 percent, hogs 78.2 percent, and fowl 66 percent.(11)

RSFSR

Livestock increases were as follows during the last 2 years in Moscow Oblast: cattle 25.2 percent (cows 58.5 percent), hogs 86.2 percent, sheep 33.5 percent, and fowl more than two times.(12)

The Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee decreed the following meat inspection regulations for Moscow city on 15 July 1951:

1. Meat, meat products, and slaughtered fowl must be accompanied by veterinary certificates of approval from their place of origin when delivered to refrigerator plants, sausage factories, food warehouses, restaurants, and shops. The refrigeration-plant invoice with inspection stamp will be considered equivalent to a veterinary certificate. All carcasses (except fowl) must be stamped to show that they have been inspected.

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2. All meat and meat products marketed must be accompanied by documents attesting to inspection of the animal before and after slaughtering, and also showing that the animal does not come from an area afflicted with contagious disease. In addition, there must be a document showing to whom one animal belongs, and if it comes from a village soviet, a kolkhoz, or individual peasant household. All products which are inspected and stamped before marketing will be subjected to thorough veterinary inspection at the market meat-control station. The penalty for failure to observe these regulations shall be either a fine up to 100 rubles or forced labor up to one month.(13)

By 1 June 1951, Bashkir ASSR livestock had increased over 1950 as follows: cattle 21 percent, sheep 17 percent, and hogs 63.8 percent. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Bashkir ASSR have pledged the following livestock increases for 1951 over 1950: cattle 23.8 percent (cows 18.5 percent), sheep and goats 28.1 percent, hogs 70.6 percent, and fowl 460 percent. Winter shelters will be built or repaired by October 1951 for 60,000 cattle, 290,000 sheep, 120,000 hogs, 20,000 calves, and 2,400,000 fowl.(14)

Kazakh SSR

Sovkhoses of Kazakh SSR have pledged to fulfill the 1951 production plan as follows: cattle 101 percent, sheep 101 percent, hogs 104 percent, and fowl 110 percent. The pledged increases include 93 calves and 111 lambs per 100 females. The pledged average live weights will be: cattle 460 kilograms, sheep 65 kilograms, and hogs 150 kilograms; of these, 80 percent will be of average fatness.

Pledged 1951 increases for kolkhozes in the republic are as follows (in percent):(15)

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Hogs</u>	<u>Fowl</u>
Aktyubinsk	25.7	29	240	750
Kustanay	35	43.6	182	900
East-Kazakhstan	25.2	25.8	21.4	570
Akmolinsk	27.2	32	135	700
Pavlodar	31	23.3	90	600
West-Kazakhstan	--	--	--	1,100
Kokchetav	32.5	32	420	1,200
North-Kazakhstan	40	24	300	1,500
Karaganda	27	30	--	--
Semipalatinsk	33.7	22.6	54	500
Taldy-Kurgan	18.6	32.1	45.9	--
Kzyl-Orda	19.8	34.8	--	--

The kolkhozes of the republic have pledged to breed the following numbers of livestock per 100 females in 1951:(15)

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Lambs and Kids</u>	<u>Suckling Pigs</u>
Aktyubinsk	92	115-120	1,300
Kustanay	90	110 lambs	1,500
East-Kazakhstan	85	102	1,200
Akmolinsk	90	105	1,200
Pavlodar	85	102 lambs	1,200
West-Kazakhstan	90	115	1,300
Kokchetav	95	105	1,500
North-Kazakhstan	90	110 lambs	1,400

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In 1951, the following livestock increases are pledged for the republic: cattle 17.3 percent (cows 14.2 percent), sheep and goats 19.1 percent, hogs 73.3 percent, and fowl 80 percent. The kolkhozes of the republic pledged the following percentage increases in 1951:

<u>Oblast</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Hogs</u>	<u>Fowl</u>
Tyan'-Shan	18	18.5	--	97.4
Frunze	17	18.2	64.7	62.8
Osh	17	18.8	108.4	132.1
Dzhalal-Abad	17.6	20.3	88.5	66.4
Issyk-Kul	17.4	19.4	85.4	48
Talass	17	19.5	100	110
Sovkhozes	10.2	10.4 (sheep)	--	30

In 1951, 40,000 head of cattle and 500,000 sheep are to be fattened by the kolkhozes. Of the cattle pledged for meat supplies, 80 percent are to be fattened. The 1951 plan calls also for insemination of 60,000 cows and 1,190,000 sheep.(16)

About 7,000 head of cattle and some tens of thousands of sheep and goats are to be fattened on summer pastures of the republic. The cattle are to reach an average weight of 350 kilograms and sheep 60 kilograms. In spring 1951, kolkhozes of the republic have bred about 80,000 sheep.(20)

In 1950, Tomskiy Rayon bred only 84 lambs and 83 calves per 100 females, and so far this year even less.(21)

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